THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) No, Sir. A commercial wind power capacity of 1278 MW has been installed in seven States, including Rajasthan.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Rajasthan Energy Development Agency through Rajasthan State Power Corporation Ltd. (RSPCL), a commercial corporate arm of the State Government for establishing power plants based on non-conventional energy sources, has obtained loans from Indian Renewable Energy Develpment Agency (IREDA), which is a financial institution under Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources, for putting up three demonstration wind power projects in the State. Rajasthan State Government has also provided a soft loan for the 2 MW demonstration project at Jaisalmer.

(d) Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) provides term loan to the eligible applicants in all the State for setting up various non-conventional energy projects/systems, subject to financial viability. Other financial institutions and banks also provide loans for such projects.

Losses to SEBs due to low PLF, Pilferage and subsidies

1884. SHRI K. B. KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the combined losses of SEBs average Rs. 24,000 crores annually due to low Plant Load Factor, Pilferage, farmer subsidy and politically constituted SE Board;

(b) if so, whether the Centre has ever attempted to enforce fiscal discipline among the SEBs;

(c) whether the recent recommendation of Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission to permit power producers sell directly to consumers, is welcome in the context of Centre's failure to rein in the errant SEBs; and

(d) if the Centre follows the GERC directives, whether the Dabhol Power Company will also be permitted to sell power directly to consumers or to other interested parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) The combined commercial losses of the State Electricity Boards during 2000-2001 is estimated to be Rs. 26013.05 crores.

(b) The State are being persuaded to constitute State Electricity Regulatory Commission and to give them the responsibility of determining tariffs and to provide subsidies where they would like the tariff to be less than that determined by the SERC for any catagory of consumers. Nine SERCs of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Haryana and Delhi have already issued tariff orders.

The CMs conference held on 3rd March and presided over by the Prime Minister resolved that the States would concentrate on distribution reforms so as to break even on current operations in two years and achieve positive returns thereafter. Elimination of theft was essential. For this the following measures would be required:—

(i) Energy Audit at all 11 KV feeders must be made effective and accountability fixed at local level.

(ii) An effective Management Information System to be made operational.

(iii) Full metering of all consumers to be completed by December 2001.

(iv) Commercial viability to be achieved in distribution in 2-3 years through any or all of the following:—

° Creating profit centres with full accountability.

° Handing over of local distribution to Panchayats/Local Bodies/ Franchisees/users Associations, wherever necessary.

° Privatisation of distribution

° Or any other means.

The Ministry of Power has signed MOUs on reforms with sixteen States where a state specific programme of reforms with milestones has been agreed upon. Additional Central assistance has been linked to progress in reforms.

Government of India deducts 15% of the Central Plan Assistance to pay the outstanding dues of CPSUs.

The Conference of the Chief Minister held on 3.3.2001 also resolved that continued supply of power from Central Generating Stations would have to be linked to demonstration of capacity to make payments for current purchases and securitisation of past dues.

(c) Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission has not recommended sale of power by the power producers directly to the consumers.

(d) Does not arise.

Agreement signed with World Bank for loan for PGC

1885. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN:
SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA:
SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR:
SHRI RAJU PARMAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and the World Bank have signed an agreement in June 2001 for $ 450 million Bank loan for Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. for strenthening the development power transmission system in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what will be the purpose of the loan amount;

(d) the guidelines Government have prepared for efficient utilisation of the bank loan for the specified purpose; and

(e) the extent to which various States are likely to be benefited from the said loan amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (e) POWERGRID has signed an agreement with World Bank on 13th June, 2001 for a loan of US$ 450 million (PSDP-II Ln. 4603 IN). This loan has a repayment period of 15 years, excluding a grace period of 5 years, with an